DECLARATION OF EMERGENCY

Department of Environmental Quality
Office of the Secretary

8-Hour Ambient Ozone Standard and Nonattainment New Source Review
(LAC 33:III.111, 504, 509, 607, 709, and 711) (AQ253E3)

In accordance with the emergency provisions of R.S. 49:953(B) of the Administrative Procedure Act, which allows the Department of Environmental Quality to use emergency procedures to establish rules, and under the authority of R.S. 30:2011, the secretary of the department hereby finds that imminent peril to the public welfare exists and declares that an emergency action is necessary to implement rules concerning the revised primary and secondary National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for ozone and transitional provisions for nonattainment new source review under the revised standard.

This is a renewal and revision of Emergency Rule AQ253E2, which was effective on February 10, 2006, and published in the *Louisiana Register* on February 20, 2006. This Emergency Rule, AQ253E3, is revised to mirror the text of proposed rule AQ253, which was published as a Notice of Intent in the *Louisiana Register* on May 20, 2006. Changes in this rule from the previous Emergency Rule include:

NO_x is added as a regulated pollutant;
a clarification is made that emissions reductions due to shutdown or curtailment may be credited;
the list of highly reactive VOCs is revised;
the "extreme" classification is added to Table 1 in LAC 33:III.504.L and Footnote 1 is revised;
$PM_{2.5}$ has been added to LAC 33:III.Chapter 7; and
the changes to LAC 33:III.Chapter 22 are eliminated, and LAC 33:III.2202 will not be repealed.

On April 30, 2004, EPA enacted 8-hour ozone NAAQS classifications, effective June 15, 2004 (69 FR 23858). The revised 8-hour NAAQS is more protective than the existing 1-hour ozone NAAQS. In order to transition from the existing 1-hour standard to the new 8-hour standard, EPA adopted a rule for implementation of the 8-hour ozone NAAQS-Phase 1 (the "Phase 1 Implementation Rule") on April 30, 2004 (69 FR 23951). In the Phase 1 Implementation Rule, EPA revoked the 1-hour standard in full, including the associated designations and classifications, effective on June 15, 2005.

Litigation by a number of stakeholders pending in the United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit challenged various aspects of the Phase 1 Implementation Rule, resulting in EPA's agreement to reconsider several portions of the rule through renewed notice and public comment. EPA only recently made final decisions on reconsideration, thus clearing the way for effectiveness of the Phase 1 Implementation Rule (70 FR 30592, May 26, 2005). As a result, Louisiana is required to adopt the 8-hour revised standard and measures to implement such standard. Additionally, the Phase 2 Implementation Rule (70 FR 71612, November 29, 2005) promulgated the final 8-hour ozone requirements for new source review. This Emergency Rule is necessary to address two of the most immediate aspects of implementation: 1) revision of LAC

33:III.711 to replace the 1-hour primary ambient air quality standard with the 8-hour standard; and 2) revision of nonattainment new source review provisions for parishes that were reclassified from severe under the 1-hour standard to marginal under the 8-hour standard (parishes of Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, and West Baton Rouge). Because such parishes are still in nonattainment, the department is adopting measures to ensure that these parishes continue to make progress toward attainment while still accommodating growth. Regulatory changes will also delete references to the 1-hour standard and substitute the 8-hour standard, and take other actions to transition to the 8-hour standard. The attainment date for the Baton Rouge area under the 8-hour standard is June 15, 2007. Failure to adopt this rule on an emergency basis (i.e., without the delays for public notice and comment) would result in imminent peril to the public welfare as the department would not have the authority to enforce the 8-hour standard.

This Emergency Rule is effective June 10, 2006, and shall remain in effect for a maximum of 120 days or until a final rule is promulgated, whichever occurs first. For more information concerning AQ253E3, you may contact the Regulation Development Section at (225) 219-3550.

This Emergency Rule is available on the Internet at www.deq.louisiana.gov under Rules and Regulations, and is available for inspection at the following DEQ office locations from 8 a.m. until 4:30 p.m.: 602 N. Fifth Street, Baton Rouge, LA 70802; 1823 Highway 546, West Monroe, LA 71292; State Office Building, 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, LA 71101; 1301 Gadwall Street, Lake Charles, LA 70615; 111 New Center Drive, Lafayette, LA 70508; 110 Barataria Street, Lockport, LA 70374; 645 N. Lotus Drive, Suite C, Mandeville, LA 70471.

Adopted this 8th day of June, 2006.

Mike D. McDaniel, Ph.D.
Secretary

Title 33
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
Part III. Air

Chapter 1. General Provisions

§111. Definitions

A. When used in these rules and regulations, the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them below.

* * *

Ozone Exceedance—a daily maximum 8-hour ~~hourly~~ average ozone measurement that is greater than the value of the standard.

* * *

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 14:348 (June 1988), LR 15:1061 (December 1989), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 17:777 (August 1991), LR 21:1081 (October 1995), LR 22:1212 (December 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2444 (November 2000), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:808 (May 2006), LR 32:**.

Chapter 5. Permit Procedures

§504. Nonattainment New Source Review Procedures

A. …

1. For an area that is designated ~~incomplete data, transitional nonattainment, marginal, moderate, serious, or severe~~ nonattainment for the ozone national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS), VOC and NO_x are the regulated pollutants under this Section. VOC and NO_x emissions shall not be aggregated for purposes of determining major stationary source status and significant net emissions increases.

2. Except as specified in Subsection M of this Section, ~~T~~the potential to emit of a stationary source shall be compared to the major stationary source threshold values listed in Subsection L.Table 1 of this Section to determine whether the source is major.

3. Except as specified in ~~Paragraph A.5~~ Subsection M of this Section, the emissions increase that would result from a proposed modification, without regard to project decreases, shall be compared to the trigger values listed in Subsection L.Table 1 of this Section to determine whether a calculation of the net emissions increase over the contemporaneous period must be performed.

a. - d. …

4. Except as specified in Subsection M of this Section, ~~T~~the net emissions increase shall be compared to the significant net emissions increase values listed in Subsection L. Table 1 of this Section to determine whether a nonattainment new source review must be performed.

5. - 7. …

8. For applications deemed administratively complete in accordance with LAC 33:III.519.A on or after December 20, 2001 and prior to June 23, 2003, and for which the nonattainment new source review (NNSR) permit was issued in accordance with Subsection D of this Section on or before June 14, 2005, the provisions of this Section governing serious ozone nonattainment areas ~~shall apply~~ applied to VOC and NO_x increases. For applications deemed administratively complete in accordance with LAC 33:III.519.A on or after June 23, 2003, and for which the NNSR permit was issued in accordance with Subsection D of this Section on or before June 14, 2005, the provisions of this Section governing severe ozone nonattainment areas ~~shall apply~~ applied to VOC and NO_x increases.

B. - D.4. …

5. Except as specified in Subsection M of this Section, ~~E~~emission offsets shall provide net air quality benefit, in accordance with offset ratios listed in Subsection L.Table 1 of this Section, in the area where the NAAQS ~~national ambient air quality standard~~ for that pollutant is violated.

D.6. - F. …

1. All emission reductions claimed as offset credit shall be from decreases of the same pollutant or pollutant class (e.g., VOC) for which the offset is required. Interpollutant trading, for example using a NO_x credit to offset a VOC emission increase, is not allowed. Except as specified in Subsection M of this Section, ~~O~~offsets shall be required at the ratio specified in Subsection L.Table 1 of this Section.

2. - 7.c. …

8. Emissions reductions achieved by shutting down an existing ~~source~~ emissions unit or curtailing production or operating hours below baseline levels may be generally credited if such reductions are surplus, permanent, quantifiable, and federally enforceable, ~~and in accordance with the State Implementation Plan (SIP).~~ and if:

a. the shutdown or curtailment occurred after the last day of the base year for the SIP planning process. For purposes of this Subparagraph, the administrative authority may choose to consider a prior shutdown or curtailment to have occurred after the last day of the base year if the projected emissions inventory used to develop the attainment demonstration explicitly includes the emissions from such previously shutdown or curtailed emissions unit (However, in no event may credit be given for shutdowns that occurred before August 7, 1977.);

b. the shutdown or curtailment occurred on or after the date the permit application or application for emission reduction credits (ERCs) was filed; or

c. the applicant can establish that the proposed new emissions unit is a replacement for the shutdown or curtailed emissions unit.

F.9. - K.Visibility Impairment. …

L. Table 1—Major Stationary Source/Major Modification Emission Thresholds

Table 1
Major Stationary Source/Major Modification Emission Thresholds

Pollutant	Major Stationary Source Threshold Values (tons/year)	Major Modification Significant Net Increase (tons/year)	Offset Ratio Minimum
Ozone VOC/NO_x[1]		Trigger Values	
Marginal[1]	100	40(40)[2]	1.10 to 1
Moderate	100	40(40)[2]	1.15 to 1
Serious	50	25[3](5)[4]	1.20 to 1 w/LAER or 1.40 to 1 internal w/o LAER
Severe	25	25[3](5)[4]	1.30 to 1 w/LAER or 1.50 to 1 internal w/o LAER
Extreme	10	Any increase	1.50 to 1
CO			
Moderate	100	100	>1.00 to 1
Serious	50	50	>1.00 to 1
SO_2	100	40	>1.00 to 1
PM_{10}[1]			
Moderate	100	15	>1.00 to 1
Serious	70	15	>1.00 to 1
Lead	100	0.6	>1.00 to 1

[1]~~For those parishes that are designated incomplete data or transitional nonattainment for ozone, the new source review rules for a marginal classification apply.~~ The requirements of LAC 33:III.504 applicable to major stationary sources and major modifications of PM_{10} shall also apply to major stationary sources and major modifications of PM_{10} precursors, except where the administrator determines that such sources do not contribute significantly to PM_{10} levels that exceed the PM_{10} NAAQS in the area.

[2]Consideration of the net emissions increase will be triggered for any project that would increase emissions by 40 tons or more per year, without regard to any project decreases.

[3]For serious and severe ozone nonattainment areas, the increase in emissions of VOC or NO_x resulting from any physical change or change in the method of operation of a stationary source shall be considered significant for purposes of determining the applicability of permit requirements, if the net emissions increase from the source equals or exceeds 25 tons per year of VOC or NO_x.

[4]Consideration of the net emissions increase will be triggered for any project that would increase VOC or NO_x emissions by five tons or more per year, without regard to any project decreases, or for any project that would result in a 25 ton or more per year cumulative increase in emissions of VOC within the contemporaneous period or of NO_x for a period of five years after the effective date of the rescission of the NO_x waiver, and within the contemporaneous period thereafter.

VOC	=	volatile organic compounds
NO_x	=	oxides of nitrogen
CO	=	carbon monoxide
SO_2	=	sulfur dioxide
PM_{10}	=	particulate matter of less than 10 microns in diameter

M. Notwithstanding the parish's nonattainment status with respect to the 8-hour national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone, the provisions of this Subsection shall apply to sources located in the following parishes: Ascension, East Baton Rouge, Iberville, Livingston, and West Baton Rouge.

1. For an existing stationary source with a potential to emit of 50 tons per year or more of VOC or NO_x, consideration of the net emissions increase will be triggered for any project that would:

a. increase emissions of VOC or NO_x by 25 tons per year or more, without regard to any project decreases;

b. increase emissions of the highly reactive VOC (HRVOC) listed below by 10 tons per year or more, without regard to any project decreases:

i. 1,3-butadiene;

ii. butenes (all isomers);

iii. ethylene;

iv. propylene.

2. The following sources shall provide offsets for any net emissions increase:

a. a new stationary source with a potential to emit of 50 tons per year or more of VOC or NO_x;

b. an existing stationary source with a potential to emit of 50 tons per year or more of VOC or NO_x with a significant net emissions increase of VOC, including HRVOC, or NO_x of 25 tons per year or more.

3. The minimum offset ratio for an offset required by Paragraph M.2 of this Section shall be 1.2 to 1.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 19:176 (February 1993), repromulgated LR 19:486 (April 1993), amended LR 19:1420 (November 1993), LR 21:1332 (December 1995), LR 23:197 (February 1997), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2445 (November 2000), LR 27:2225 (December 2001), LR 30:752 (April 2004), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, LR 30:2801 (December 2004), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2436 (October 2005), LR 31:3123, 3155 (December 2005), LR 32:**.

§509. Prevention of Significant Deterioration

A. – A.5.

B. Definitions. For the purpose of this Section, the terms below shall have the meaning specified herein as follows.

***

Major Modification—

a. …

b. Any significant emissions increase from any emissions unit or net emissions increase at a major stationary source that is significant for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) or nitrogen oxides (NO_x) shall be considered significant for ozone.

c. - d. …

Major Stationary Source—

a. - c. …

d. a major source that is major for volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides shall be considered major for ozone;

e. - Table A. …

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Regulated NSR Pollutant—

a. any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated and any constituents or precursors for such pollutants identified by the administrative authority (e.g., volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides are precursors for ozone);

b. - d. …

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Significant—

a. in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Pollutant	Emission Rate
Carbon monoxide	100 tons per year (tpy)
Nitrogen oxides	40 tpy
Sulfur dioxide	40 tpy
Particulate matter	25 tpy of particulate emissions
	15 tpy of PM_{10} emissions
Ozone	40 tpy of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides
Lead	0.6 tpy
Fluorides	3 tpy
Sulfuric acid mist	7 tpy
Hydrogen sulfide (H_2S)	10 tpy
Total reduced sulfur (including H_2S)	10 tpy
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H_2S)	10 tpy
Municipal waste combustor organics[1]	0.0000035 tpy
Municipal waste combustor metals[2]	15 tpy
Municipal waste combustor acid gases[3]	40 tpy
Municipal solid waste landfills emissions[4]	50 tpy

[1]Measured as total tetra- through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans.
[2]Measured as particulate matter.
[3]Measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride.
[4]Measured as nonmethane organic compounds.

b. - c. …

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C. – I.5. …

a. the emissions increase of the pollutant from a new stationary source or the net emissions increase of the pollutant from a modification would cause, in any area, air quality impacts less than the following amounts:

Carbon monoxide	575 µg/m^3	8-hour average
Nitrogen dioxide	14 µg/m^3	annual average
Particulate matter	10 µg/m^3 of PM_{10}	24-hour average
Sulfur dioxide	13 µg/m^3	24-hour average
Ozone	No *de minimis* air quality level is provided for ozone. However, any net increase of 100 tons per year or more of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides subject to PSD would require the performance of ~~be required to perform~~ an ambient impact analysis including the gathering of ambient air quality data.	
Lead	0.1 µg/m^3	3-month average
Fluorides	0.25 µg/m^3	24-hour average
Total reduced sulfur	10 µg/m^3	1-hour average
Hydrogen sulfide	0.2 µg/m^3	1-hour average
Reduced sulfur compounds	10 µg/m^3	1-hour average

I.5.b. – AA.15.b. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 14:348 (June 1988), LR 16:613 (July 1990), amended by the Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 21:170 (February 1995), LR 22:339 (May 1996), LR 23:1677 (December 1997), LR 24:654 (April 1998), LR 24:1284 (July 1998), repromulgated LR 25:259 (February 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2447 (November 2000), LR 27:2234 (December 2001), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 31:2437 (October 2005), LR 31:3135, 3156 (December 2005), LR 32:**.

Chapter 6. Regulations on Control of Emissions through the Use of Emission Reduction Credits Banking

§607. Determination of Creditable Emission Reductions

A. - C. …

1. If the design value for the nonattainment area is above the ~~1-hour~~ national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for ozone, the department shall compare the current total point-source emissions inventory for the modeled parishes to the base case inventory, except that, beginning with the 2005 emissions inventory, this comparison shall be made to the base line inventory.

2. - 4.a. …

i. if the design value for the nonattainment area is above the ~~1-hour~~ NAAQS for ozone and the current total point-source inventory for the modeled parishes exceeds the base case inventory or base line inventory, as appropriate per Paragraph C.1 of this Section, baseline emissions shall be the lower of actual emissions, adjusted allowable emissions determined in accordance with Paragraph C.3 of this Section, or emissions attributed to the stationary point source(s) in question in the base case or base line inventory, as appropriate; or

ii. if the design value for the nonattainment area is not above the ~~1-hour~~ NAAQS for ozone or the current total point-source inventory for the modeled parishes does not exceed the base case inventory or base line inventory, as appropriate per Paragraph C.1 of this Section, baseline emissions shall be the lower of actual emissions or adjusted allowable emissions determined in accordance with Paragraph C.3 of this Section; and

C.4.b. - D. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Radiation Protection, Air Quality Division, LR 20:877 (August 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:1622 (September 1999), LR 28:302 (February 2002), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:**.

Chapter 7. Ambient Air Quality

§709. Measurement of Concentrations—PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, Sulfur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Atmospheric Oxidants, Nitrogen Oxides, and Lead

A. PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, atmospheric oxidants, nitrogen oxides, and lead shall be measured by the methods listed in LAC 33:III.711.C, Table 2 or by such other equivalent methods approved by the department. The publications or their replacements listed in LAC 33:III.711.C, Table 2 are incorporated as part of these regulations by reference.

B. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 14:348 (June 1988), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:**.

§711. Tables 1, 1a, 2—Air Quality

A. Table 1. Primary Ambient Air Quality Standards

Table 1. Primary Ambient Air Quality Standards		
Air Contaminant	**Maximum Permissible Concentration**	
PM_{10}	50 µg/m^3	(Annual ~~geometric~~ arithmetic mean)
	150 µg/m^3	(Maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year)
$PM_{2.5}$	15.0 µg/m^3	(Annual arithmetic mean)
	65 µg/m^3	24-hour
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	80 µg/m^3	or 0.03 ppm (Annual arithmetic mean)
	365 µg/m^3	or 0.14 ppm (Maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year)
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	10,000 µg/m^3	or 9 ppm (Maximum 8-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year)
	40,000 µg/m^3	or 35 ppm (Maximum 1-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year)
Ozone	0.08 ppm daily maximum 8-hour average ~~235 µg/m^3~~	The standard is met at an ambient air monitoring site when the 3-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, Appendix I. ~~(0.12 ppm) The standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentration above 0.12 ppm [235 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m^3)] is equal to or less than one as determined by 40 CFR 50 Appendix H.~~
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	100 µg/m^3	(0.05 ppm) (Annual arithmetic mean)
Lead	1.5 µg/m^3	(Maximum arithmetic mean averaged over a calendar quarter)

1. - 2. …

B. Table 1a. Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards

Table 1a. Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards		
Air Contaminant	**Maximum Permissible Concentration**	
PM_{10}	50 µg/m^3	(Annual arithmetic mean)
	150 µg/m^3	(Maximum 24-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year)
$PM_{2.5}$	15.0 µg/m^3	(Annual arithmetic mean)
	65 µg/m^3	24-hour
Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)	1,300 µg/m^3	(Maximum 3-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year)
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	10,000 µg/m^3	or 9 ppm (Maximum 8-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year)
	40,000 µg/m^3	or 35 ppm (Maximum 1-hour concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year)
Ozone	0.08 ppm daily maximum 8-hour average ~~235 µg/m^3~~	The standard is met at an ambient air monitoring site when the 3-year average of the annual fourth highest daily maximum 8-hour average ozone concentrations is less than or equal to 0.08 ppm, as determined in accordance with 40 CFR 50, Appendix I. ~~(0.12 ppm) The standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentration above 0.12 ppm [235 micrograms per cubic meter (µg/m^3)] is equal to or less than one as determined by 40 CFR 50 Appendix H.~~
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	100 µg/m^3	(0.05 ppm) (Annual arithmetic mean)
Lead	1.5 µg/m^3	(Maximum arithmetic mean averaged over a calendar quarter)

1. - 2. …

C. Table 2. Ambient Air—Methods of Contaminant Measurement

Table 2. Ambient Air—Methods of Contaminant Measurement		
Air Contaminant	**Sampling Interval**	**Analytical Method**
PM_{10}	24 hours	Any method complying with reference method in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix J.
$PM_{2.5}$	24 hours	Any method complying with reference method in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix L.
Sulfur Dioxide	24 hours	Any method complying with reference method in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix A.
	Continuous	Any method complying with reference or equivalent methods in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 53, Subpart B.
Total Oxidants	Continuous	Any method complying with reference or equivalent methods in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix D, and Part 53, Subpart B.
Carbon Monoxide	Continuous	Any method complying with reference or equivalent methods in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix C, and Part 53, Subpart B.
Nitrogen Dioxide	24 hours	Any method complying with reference method in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix F.
Lead	24 hours	Any method complying with reference method in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix G.
~~Total Suspended~~	~~24 hours~~	~~Any method complying with Particulate (TSP) reference method in Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 50, Appendix B.~~

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2054.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Air Quality and Nuclear Energy, Air Quality Division, LR 13:741 (December 1987), amended LR 14:348 (June 1988), amended by the Office of the Secretary, Legal Affairs Division, LR 32:**.